NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Oct. 13.

Hon. James G. Blaine delivered a powerful speech at Evansville, Ind. The encampment of the Department of Ohio Union Veterans' Union will be held at Dayton, O., Oct. 25, 26 and 27.

Clovis Soney, ex-supervisor of Cabokis town-ship, St. Clair county, Illnois, has been indicted

for embezzling \$40,000. William Hunter, of Richmond, Ind., was shot and killed by William Haner. The trouble was caused chiefly by whisky.

Minnie Boyd, aged seven, was burned to death at her home, Mexico, Mo., her dress

catching fire from a grate. One bundred and forty-eight out of 158 survivors of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment will vote for Harrison and Morton.

The shortage of Jule List, abscording secretary of the Duckworth Building Association, of Cincinnati, amounts to about \$30,000. Fifteen deaths have resulted at Oxford Junction, Ia., within the past week from diphtheria,

and numerous cases are developing every day. Fourteen guests of a hotel at Knezville, Tenn., were poisoned by something eaten at supper. It is believed that the poisoning was intentional.

Base-ball-Brooklyn 8, Athletics 1; Cleveland 6, Baltimore 0; Indianapolis 6, New York 4; Roston 3, Pittsburg 3; Boston 5, Pittsburg 1; Detroit

There was a great parade of Republican clubs in Cincinnati, the occasion being "Republican Day" at the Centennial. Speches were made by Senator Sherman and General Noyes.

Mr. Harrison, ex-president of the Vicksburg & Ship Island railway, was drowned at Vicksburg by a portion of the wharf suddenly slipping into the river. Considerable property was destroyed. The plucky wife of Samuel Amiss, a Virginia Republican, leveled a shotgon at a lot of Democrats who tried to capture a Harrison and Morton flag during her husband's absence, and put them to flight.

The body of Fredrick Stribley, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, was found in the lake at the Soldiers' Home. James Collins, also an inmate of the Home, was struck by a Bee-line train and seriously injured.

All of the victims of the Amphitheater dieaster at Quincy, Ill., are reported doing nicely, and it is thought no fatalities will result though several of the most seriously injured will be confined to their beds for several months.

Perry Weish, agent of John Paul's lumberyard at Britt, Ia., has disappeared, after denumber of citizens held notes against him, each having John Paul's name forged to it. Women and whisky.

Twenty-one indictments have been found at Rawlins, Wro., against freight conductors and brakemen of the Union Pacific railroad. They are accused of robbing trains of valuable mershandise in transit between San Francisco and Eastern cities.

Within a period of two weeks Miss Lena Chapn, of a prominent family residing near Ute, Ia., has been seized three times by two men and tortured to make her tell where her uncle. Mr. Ed-wards, kept his money. Four hundred citizens are scouring the country for these scoundrels.

The Kane county (Iil) grand jury has returned indictments for conspiracy against John A. Bauereisen, Thomas Broderick, Alexander Smith, John A. Bowles, August Kasgel and George Godding. They are charged with conspiracy to injure the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company by the use of dynamite, at Aurora, during the late that road. They are all members of the Brothhood, and Bauereisen is chief engineer of division No. 23, Locomotive Engineers.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] GEN. HARRISON'S RECEPTION.

A Visit from Enthusiastic Republicans of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Saturday evening the German-American Re publican Club of Chicago and that of the Young Republicans of Milwaukee, who arrived during the afternoon, were received by Gen. Harrison at Tomlinson Hall, to which place they were esserted by the German Republicans of Incianapolis, the Harrison and Hovey Guards, and the Wanamaker Marching Club, with their bands and dram corps. At 8 o'clock the stage and main floor of the big hall were filled to overflowing, and the gallery was likewise crowded, and when General Harrison made his appearance the assembly rose and cheered lustily, many of those present standing on their chairs and waving hats, canes, handkerchiefs and fises above their heads. It took several minutes to calm the enthusiasm, and when quiet was restored, the Orpheus Mænnechor, of Chicago, sang with excellent effect, "This is the Lord's Own Day." The first address of the evening was delivered by Alderman Wm. Vocke. of that city, an intellectual-looking, middle-aged German with an excellent voice and impressive

General Harrison-We, the representatives of the German Republicans of Chicago and the West, are here to day to greet you as the stand-ard-nearer of the Republican party, and to declare to you that the German Republicans are with you, heart and soul, in this campaign. We are with you because you represent the cause of American labor, and protection to those industries which have made the United States so great a power in the commercial world. We are with you because you are our leader. A German Republican is Republican to the very core of his being. He has become a Republican by a | bring it! Between us and you there is a bond of sympathy which makes us all kin. We watch your incomings and outgoings with great solic-We read with pride the words you have spoken. We admire your honest and dignified course. We have only the highest praise for your splendid record as soldier and statesman. Above all, you are a Republican, stanch and true. We. as Germans, honor you for this modesty, this dignity, this statesmanship, this patriotism. Heart and soul we are with you in the pending

A thinking man need only to examine the political platform upon which you stand to be convinced that it is for the welfare of this Republic that you should be elected. Our labor must be protected. The Republican platform promises that. Our industries must be fostered. The Republican platform promises that. The rights of every citizen under the Constitution must be assured to him beyond all question. The Republican platform promises that. The Republican platform guarantees a free ballot and indissoluble Union of the States. It is hostile to the the introduction of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor, as alien to our civilization and our Constitution. It is opposed to all combinations of capital organized in trusts to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade. It asks that the public domain be reserved for the American citizen who is seeking to make for himself a home. It urges a manly foreign policy by which the standard of American citizenship shall be maintained. It desires a reduction of the surplus, the sovereigniv of the Nation against Mormonism and polygamy, and an improved civil service. Finally, it demands an uncompromising pro-

These are the main features of the platform on which our party makes one of the greatest fights in its history. The Republican party hever halts when it has a problem to solve. It did not halt a moment before one of the most stupendous obstacles that ever confronted any party in any nation-the war of the rebellion, in which you, sir, and I, and numbers of those about me participated, and by which you, by your personal bravery, made your place in the military history of the Nation. So on the question of American labor it grapples the situation with the same vigorous hand and promises to do

for the toiler what it did for the slave.

If it comes to a question between fair wages for the home worker and the affluence of the foreign manufacturer, is it not strange that there should be Americans who are blind to the best interests of American workingmen? No true Republican will ever consent to a sacrifice of the rights of American labor for the benefit of a foreign manufacturer. No true Republican will support any measure which means lower wages and the degradation of the American laborer. It is the mission of the Republican party to build up and not to pull down. The Republican party built up on a surer foundation the sisterhood of the States when secession and treason sought to destroy it. That party snatched from the chains of bondage the oppressed negro. It can do no more to-day than to prevent the impoverishment of our industries and to save the American workman. Its mission in 1861 was a noble one. Then the wisdom of our party guided the government through the darkness of threatened adversities. Its mission in 1868 is none the less imposing. To save the goverment from treachery was a mighty act. To save the industries of the Nation and to perpetuate the wisdom of our earlier statesmen

great act to crush a rebellion and on its ruins to erect a more enduring republic. It is a greatact, when the lowering clouds of war have passed away, to beat our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning books, and with them to make American citizenship the most ennobling in the world. This protection has done for us. We, as German Republicans, protest against its destruction. The welfare of the American citizen must be assured.

It is with peculiar pride that we call ourselves German Republicans. It is an honor to be a Republican. No party that ever was organized carries a name so grand and so unstained as ours. And, as Germans, we are proud of the fact that in our service to that party we have never been found wanting. Nine-tenths of the German voters in the country were loyal to the cause of Republicanism when the party was in its cradle, and when secession was the battle-cry of our opponents. In the bloodiest of our civil wars, there was the German to help sustain the stars and stripes. He willingly gave his life to preserve the institutions of the Republic. Is there not in the history of our civil war plenty of tes-timony to the valor of German blood! Wherev-er there is a list of Union dead, there you will find the name of the German soldier. To fight for his country, be it either native or adopted, is to the German a privilege. And he is proud to enroll his name under the banner of a party which gave birth to such men as Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, John A. Logan, Ulyses S. Grant and besides a host of others, living and dead, to the loftest of them all-that majestic type of the true American spirit, Abraham Lincoln. That, sir. is the party for the Germans. We honor it for its glorious achievements in behalf of human liberty. We will help to fight its battles which are yet unfought, and will give our best energies in its efforts to achieve a higher plane of American

Let us assure you, General Harrison, of the unquenchable loyalty of the German Republicans throughout the great West to you and the principles which are typified in your candidacy. Your cause is the cause of the country. It is founded in the interests and affections of the people. "It is as native as the grapite deeply embosomed in our mountains." Hence we come here to pledge our hearty and affectionate support to you, firmly convinced that the paople will be led to greater happiness and loftier glories through the election of Gen. Ben Harrison. Gen. Fred Kneffer added a few words of

hearty indorsement of this speech, saying:
General Harrison-On behalf of the German-American Republicans of Indianapolis who have accompanied our friends from Chicago and Milwaukee to this meeting, I desire to express to you the high esteem in which we hold you as a neighbor, as a friend, and as a fellow-citizen, and the extreme gratification that we feel on your selection by the Republican party to be the candidate for President of the United States. [Applause.] No part more interest in the welfare of the Republican party than the German-American Republicana. Applause. | And, believing in that principle, and believing that the prosperity of our country depends upon the principle advocated by the Republican party, and you, as its standard bearer, the German-American Republicans of Indianapolis give you their most earnest and hearty support. [Great applause.] And they wish me to say to you for them that they hope and sincerly trust in the near future to see you elected President of the United States. [Chee-

For the Young Mens' Republican Club, of Milwankee, Paul D. Carpenter, its president and a son of Wisconsin's former Republican leader, Senator Matt Carpenter, spoke briefly and ef-

fectively. He said: Gen. Harrison-The delegates of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Milwankee, their visitors and friends, have undertaken the trip to Indianapolis for the purpose of paying a tribbute, at once to the man who has behind him so vital a principle, and to the principle which has behind it so admirable a man. [Enthusiastic applause.] The voice which has been raised against American industries has filled our ranks to overflowing with young workingmen who, unable to leave the factory, shop and mill even for a day, have sent us as their representatives, and who through our lips join their greetings to ours. [Applause.] I beg then to present to you the delegates of the Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee, and their visitors and friends, and I beg to present to them the worthy champion of American industries. [Ap-

plause and three cheers for Harrison. Then Mr. C. S. Otjen, an intelligent young workingman of Bayview, Wis, and a clear and distinct speaker, came to the front bearing a handsome gold-headed cane, which he presented to General Harrison, with a statement that it had been awarded him in a contest of Presidential candidates at a fair held by the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Bayview. General Harrison receiving more votes than all other candidates combined. Accompanying the cane was a congratulatory letter from Miss Kinney, who represented General Harrison, on the occasion referred to. Mr. Otjen took occasion before he concluded to say that he lived in the ward of Milwaukee in which the rolling mills were situated, and that out of the 900 workingmen there employed Gen. Harrison could count upon a majority of 650. Following him came Mr. Andrew Schngen, a big and jolly German citizen of Chicago, who

General, with the following address: General Harrison-In all our enterprises, in our business, in all.our actions and doings we ask the all-bountiful Lord for luck, good luck, to succeed in our wisnes. Good luck is the dying father's blessing upon his dear children; good luck is a mother's last word to her departing son; good luck is a miner's greeting wher-ever and whenever he meets a friend; good luck is our guardian angel. The visible symbol of good luck is the horseshoe. We find it at the entrance to the poor man's log-cabin and the rich man's palace. It is like the Romans' "salve." "Friend, I greet, I welcome you!"

presented a handsome silver borseshoe to the

General, we are fighting and approaching the end of a most important struggle for this great country's prosperity. Henry Clay's and Old Tippecanoe's war-eries are ours. To crown the work of this campaign, may the all-bountiful Lord give us good luck! May this horseshoe

political evolution which leaves no room for | The horseshoe, which was larger than the regulation pattern, was inclosed in a handsome leather case and on the inside of the lid, which was of red satio, was printed the words, "Pro tection of Our Industry." The lower part of the case was lined with red plush, in which was laid the shoe, surrounding a medallion photograph of Gen. Harrison. Below the shoe were the words, "E Pluribus Unum," and on it, in raised letters, the words, "Good Luck to Ben

Harrison, 1888." By this time the audience was thoroughly slive with the spirit of the occasion, and when General Harrison came forward to reply there was another scene similar to that which marked his first appearance at the reception. The cheering was long and most hearty. The character of the assembly and its earnest manifestations of regard affected him deeply, and he spoke at his best, some of the passages of his address being wonderfully impressive. He

My Friends of the German-American Republican Club of Chicago, and of the Ciub of Milwankee, and my home German Friends-I am very grateful for the kind words you have addressed to me. The long journey most of you have taken upon this inclement day to tender your respects to me as the candidate of the Republican party is very convincing avidence that you believe this civil contest to be no mock tournament, but a very real and a very decisive battle for great principles. [Great applause.] My German-American friends, you are a home-

loving people [applause]; father, mother, wife, child are words that to you have a very full and a very tender meaning. [Applause.] The old father and mother never outlive the veneration and love of the children in a German household. [Cheering.] You have come from the fatherland in families, and have set up again here the old hearth-stones. Out of this love of home there is naturally born a love of country-it is only the widening of the family circle-and so our fellow-citizens of German birth and descent did not fail to respond with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call of their adopted country when armies were mustered for the defense of the Union. [Cheers and applause.] The people of Indiana will long remember the veteran Willich and the Thirty-secand Regiment of Indiana Volunteers (or Eirst German), which he took into the field in 1861. The repulse by this regiment alone of an attacking force under General Hindman, of 1,100 infantry, a battalion of Texas Rangers, and four pieces of artillery at Rowlett's Station, in December, 1861, filled our people with enthusiasm and pride. Again and again the impetuous Texas horsemen threw themselves with bailled fury upon that square of brave hearts-no bayonet point was lowered, no skulker broke the wall of safety that inclosed the flag. [Cheers.] Your people are industrious, thrifty and provident. To lay by something is one of life's earliest lessons in a German home. These national traits naturally drew your people to the support of the Republican party when it declared for freedom and free homes in the Territories. [Applanee.] They secured your adherence to the cause of the Union in the civil war. They gave us your help in the long struggle for resumption and an honest currency, and I do not doubt that they will now secure your sympathy and help in this great contest in behalf of our American homes. Your people are largely wage-earners. They have prospered under a protective tariff, and will not, I am sure, vote for such a change in our tariff policy as will cut off from their wages that margin which they are now able to lay aside for old age

of the suffrage at an important, if not a critical, time in our public affairs. The Democratic party out of power was a party of negations. It did not secure its present lease of power upon the platform or the policies it now supports and advocates. [Applause.] The campaign of 1884 was not made upon the platform of a tariff for revenue ouly. [Applause.] Our workingmen were soothed with phrases that implied some regard to their interests, and Democrats who believed in a protective tariff were admitted to the party councils and gladly heard in public debate. [Applause.] But four years of power have changed all this. Democrats who thought they could be protectionists and still maintain their party standing have been silenced or their opinions coerced. The issue is now distinctly made between "protection and something that is not protection." [Applause.] The Republican party fearlessly accepts the issue and places itself upon the side of the American home and the American working man. [Cheering.] We invite these young men who were too young to share the glory of the struggle for our political unity to a part in this contest for the preservation of our commer-cial independence. [Applause.] And now to these friends who are the bearers

of gifts one word of thanks. I especially value this cane as a token of the confidence and respect of the working men of Bay View. [Applanse. I accept their gift with gratitude, and would wish you, sir, to bear in return my most friendly regards and good wishes to every one of them. I do not need to lean on this beautiful cane, but i do feel like resting upon the intelligent confidence of the men who sent it. Great applause | I am glad to know that they have not stumbled over the simple problem that is pre-They know that an increase of importation means diminished work in American shops. [Applause.] To my friend who brings this beautiful specimen of American workmanship, this commonly accepted token of good luck, I give my thanks. But we will not trust wholly in this symbol of good luck. The earnest individual effort of the American people only can make the result of this contest so decisive, so emphatic, that we shall not for a generation bear any party contest the principle that our tariff laws shall adequately protect our own workingmen. [Long-continued cheering.]

At the conclusion of the General's speech, Judge Martindale said there would be further music and short speeches. The Orpheus Mænnerchor then sang the "Chorns of the Pilerims" admirably, with an excellent accompaniment by the Canton Excelsior Band. A spirited little speech by Mr. Henry Greembaum, of Chicago, in support of Republican policies followed, and was heartily applanded. Gen. A. B. Ward, of Dakota, succeeded Mr. Greenbaum, and arraigned the Democratie party to a way that brought out frequent manifestations of approval from his hearers. Then Col. Chas. S. Pope, of St. Louis, recited "Sheridan's Ride" magnificently, and and amosing Republican talk, and with some stirring music by the Milwaukee drum corps, the reception ended.

A Wisconsin Tribute to Gan. Harrison. Gen. David Atwood, ex-member of Cougress from the Madison district, Wisconsin, visited this city recently, and thus writes of General Harrison in his paper, the State Journal:

"Having thus briefly sketched the impressions of the political condition of Indiana, a few words in regard to General Harrison, personally, may not be out of place. He is beyond question a great man. This is acknowledged by the people who know him. His character for strict integrity in all matters is above suspicion or reproach. His ability is of a very high order. As a lawyer he has long stood at the head of the Indiana bar; as a speaker his manuer is excellent-really elequent. All Republicans bave read and admired the series of marvelous speeches he has delivered since his nomination to the various delegations that have flocked into Indianapolis. To have heard them as spoken by General Harrison would have been a much richer treat. His voice is good; one that can be heard in the rear of a large hall with entire distinctness, his atterances are free and easy, and his gesticulation, while not of the ranting kind, is remarkably impressive. It would be difficult to name a man in Wisconsin whose manner of speaking is more eloquent and impressive than is that of General Harrison. We heard him on three different occasions, and were deeply impressed with the elegance of his language, the readiness of his utterances and with the real eloquence of his manner. Such was the general ides of all who heard him for the first time. He ranks as a speaker among the first men of the country, both in manner and matter. He is well versed in the affairs of government, and will make a President who will be satisfactory not only to the people of his own party, but to all the people of this great country. He is a strictly honest man; firm in the right; not hasty in coming to a conclusion, but when he is satisfied as to what is right, he is inflexible in his adherence to it. His every movement indicates great sincerity; there is nothing about him that is not open, and frank. To see him is sure to inspire confidence in him. His conduct since his nomination to the presidency has caused him to grow in favor with the people in a very large degree. To illustrate this point, a statement of a very intelligent man in Terre Hante, to the writer, may be quoted. The gentleman said: "I am a Republican, but do not agree fully with all parts of the platform adopted at Chicago; was very strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge Gresham; but know General Harrison well, have watched his course since his nomination; bave read his various speeches with delight, and I can say that I never knew a person that has grown in favor with the people so rapidly as General Harrison has done in the last three months. He is immensely strong in the State, and will receive its electoral vote without a doubt. For my own part I am now convinced that General Harrison is the best-equipped man for the discharge of the duties of the office of President of the United States that now lives." Such was the testimony of a person who in June last favored the nomination of another man; and such is the general sentiment of the people

Good Prohibition Resolutions.

We find the following interesting dispatch from Lancaster, Pa., in the Philadelphia Press: A. C. Leonard, who has been a prominent Prohibitionist here for some years, and who was two years ago the party candidate for the Legislature in the city district, publishes the following card, severing his connection with the third party, and returning to his Republican allegiance:

Whereas. In my eager desire to promote the cause of temperance, I did for a brief season act with the Prohibition party; and, Whereas, Every Democrat that I met took me by

the hand and said I had taken a grand step, while at the same time they kept right on voting the Demo-Whereas, Noticing, as never before, that the solid Democratic press favored the Prohibition party movement and the drink traffic at the same time, began to reflect and soon became convinced that in acting with the Democratic Aid Society I was making a great mistake, and I am the more confirmed in this conclusion, since statistics show that the Republican

high license law has closed one-half the drinking places in the State, which, while not all that we would desire, is nevertheless just that much more than the Democratic party will or the Prohibition party can give us; therefore, I have Resolved. That it is the part of wisdom to work and vote with the Republican party, which has done so much and shows a willingness to do still more for

the cause of sobriety. Unless we are greatly misinformed a considerable number of Prohibitionists have met in individual convention and adopted resolutions as sensible as those given above.

Indignation in Berlin. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Oct. 13 .- Only a summary of Dr. Mackenzie's book is yet accessible to the public here, but enough is known of its contents to arouse savage indignation in official circles. Putting aside the medical dispute, the charges which Dr. Mackenzie levels at Prince Bismarck of inciting the German doctors to entrap him into a doubtful declaration as to the nature of the Emperor's disease, are felt to be a poisonous slander on the reputation of the Chancellor. The simultaneous appearance of the letter of Empress Frederick to Dr. Mackenzie, vindicating his treatment, is held to prove concerted action to blacken Prince Biemarck's character. Dr. Mackenzie's attack on Drs. Gerhardt and Bergmano can be answered in the courts of law, here or in England, and can be met also by the opinions of eminent specialists, not German, but Prince Bismarck is powerless to deal with Dr. Mackenzie. He will, however, use every resource of his craft to render Empress Frederick powerless to do him further harm.

theft of a cipher code from the Emperor's room indicates that the Chancellor's came of surveillance over the ex-Empress, which ceased by order of Emperor William after her surrender of Frederick's papers, will be renewed. A watch will be kept over her partisans and her movements, including her proposed visit to Windsor. The Progressist press are using the Gefficken and Mackenzie revelations as a basis for hostile criticisms. They will be suppressed Meanwhile, Prince Bismarck is having a bad time. He is suffering from a renewal of his attack of gout in a serious form, partly arising from worry. The reports as to his health are causing the greatest anxiety to his family, and it is said that his condition will probably oblige him to retire from public affairs within a few months. Whatever his condition may be, however, he

The report circulated yesterday regarding the

lect the most offensive passages for prominent comment. Emperor Frederick's autograph statement, "Bergmann hat mich Schlicht Behandelt," is made the theme of a political diatribe quite out of sympathy with the German The congress of naturalists in session at Co-

zie's aspersions, vet the Progressist papers se-

ogne have already adopted a vote of censure of Dr. Mackenzie, and the members of the various Berlin institutes—clinical, pathological and physiological—and everybody associated with the medical profession condemn the English physician. His accusations, even if true, are considered an outrage on professional decorum. During the week there has been a flood of com-munications between Friedrichsruhe, Rome and Vienna. Prince Bismarck also directs the Gefficken inquiry, and has been in correspondence with Herr Von Benningsen, Herr Miguel and others on the Landtag elections, and has held a conference with Herr Von Botticher, vice-president of the Prussian Council of Ministers, his indomitable spirit surmounting physical pair. The Progressist forecasts of his retirement have been deservedly rebuked by the official press. The Progressiats overlook the fact, well known in official circles, that Emperor William's experiences in Vienna and Rome have rivited him closer than ever to Bismarck, whose policy has made him feel helplessly dependent upon the guidance of the Chancellor, The joy of the Progressists, over Prince Bismarck's embarrassments is going beyond judicious bounds, and may lead to a revulsion of feeling among a numerous section of the people now inclining to blame his whole line of domestic policy since the appearance of Frederick's diary.

The Gefficken Trial.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN. Oct 13 - The Gefficken trial moves slowly. The prosecution have been baffled in their search for the original dairy, though they have secured the copy from which the Gefficken extracts were made. It is in the handwriting of a person named Krug, now dead, who was an official of the court, and was for eighteen years in the service of the then Crown Prince. Krug accompanied the Crown Prince everywhere, and often acted as his amanuensis. His widow has three manuscript volumes of memoirs of the Crown Prince written by Krug, embodying the passages from the dairy published in the Deutsche Rundschau. The inquiry hinges upon the question, does Gefficken speak the truth when he says he got the diary from Frederick with his permission to publish it, or did he procure a copy through Krug or some other person belonging to Empress Frederick's partyl Judge Hirschfeld, of the Berlin court, who has been instructed from Leipsie to conduct the inquiry, is trying to discover whether Gefficken acted on his own initiative in publishing the diary, or if he was prompted to publish it. Though secreey is maintained, everything known goes to encourage Gefficken's friends in prove treasonable intent on the part of the accused or complicity in the plans of political personages. Advocate Predoche declining to plead for Gefficken, advocate Wofforon bas been retained to defend him.

The revelations of the diary in relation to the repugnance of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, to the incorporation of his kingdom into the German empire are confirmed by semi-official declarathat when the project of restoring the empire was mooted, King Ludwig first asked the Emperor of Austria and next the Czar to support him to resisting such a step. Both refused to interfere, and King Ludwig only assented to the proposal after getting the opinion of his War Minister that the Bayarian army could not be relied upon to resist the incorporation.

The Gefficken affeir has added to the discord among the cartel parties. The Free Conservative organs are assailing the Conservatives as being in sympathy with Gefficken. An article in the Free Conservative Post declaring that the revelation in the Rundschau was the legitimate issue of the Extreme Right, while it was only the adopted child of the Progressiats, coupled the name of Baron Hammerstein, editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, with those of Herren Windthorst, Richter and Liebnecht. Baron Hammerstein was enraged at the association of his name with the others, and offered to fight a duel with the writer of the article. The Post declined to accept the challenge.

Thomas B. Reed on the Tariff Question. FORT WAYNE, Oct. 13 .- This city was again the scene of an enthusiastic Republican meeting to-night Hon. Thomas B. Reed was the chief attraction, and the mammoth Princess Rink, with a seating espacity of fully 3,000, was erowded to its utmost capacity. When introduced, Mr Reed disclaimed any unkind feeling towards Democrats, because he believed thousands of them were with us in this campaign, and whatever be should say against that party would be more in a spirit of sorrow for its weakness than of anger for shurtcomings. He said that in evsry presidential campaign some new issue was presented to the people, and, although the tariff question had several times before figured in national contests, it had this time been accept-ed by both parties as the one great question to be passed upon by the voters of the Nation. Reviewing the history of protection, Mr. Reed said that before the war the South possessed a vast amount of labor-labor endowed only with muscle and brawn-as mind was impossible in slavery. The Southern Statesman and planter

thought cotton was king and always would be, and the labor of the South was almost exclusively employed in its cultivation. The proudet of this labor was sold in European markets, and, naturally, in return the Southern man favored a system which would allow him to purchase his supplies and necessary machinery in the cheaper English market, and have them imported free of duty. On the other hand, here was the vast section lying north of Mason and Dixon's line, populated by a free people-a people not only free but intelligenta people interested in manufactures, and, in coasequence, tavoring the exclusion of the products of foreign labor. Thus arose an antagonism between the two sections on the question of pretection, which, as proven by the Mills bill, still exists. Speaking of the present attitude of the Democratic leaders, be said: It would be impossible to follow Mr. Read in

his masterly arraignment of the Democratic leaders for their trade heresies, but the speech. as a whole, was the most convincing of any delivered during the present campaign. After Mr. Reed bad finished, Colonel Bridgland, of Indianapolis, was called upon, and made a vigorous speech of about twenty minutes, and was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. He dwelt on the State issues, and mentioned the legislative outrages and the mismapagement of State institutions. He warmly enlogized General Harrison, whom he has known long and intimately, and made a special plea to the old soldiers to stand by their honored leader. After he had finished there were loud calls for Captain White, candidate for Congress, and he made a short speech on the tariff issue, which was well received, as his utterances invariably are. The meeting was enthusiastic and showed plainly that Fort Wayne Republicans are gathering energy in the

good cause every day. Preparing for Coercion.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Oct 13 .- The East African Company issued to-night a report on the events occurring within the company's concessions. The report says that, though the Sultan of Zanzibar guaranteed the company peaceful recognition of their rights to the territory, the Sultan's officials at Bogamoyo and elsewhere incited the rising. German Consul Vohsen's boat was fired upon at Pangam by a large number of former soldiers of the Sultan. The company deny the assertion in the English papers that the rising was due to the arbitrary conduct of the German officials. The obvious aim of the report is to give the government an excuse for armed coercion of the Sultan. The government will not interfere, however, until full official reports have been received from other sources than the company. Prince Bismarck is averse to subsidizing the company, and will not support it beyond recovering the stations on the coast necessary for the development of legitimate German trade. No expedition aiming at the recovery of the lost territories of the company is contemplated.

A Political Peace-Maker.

New York, Oct. 13.—The political tongues were set wagging to-day by the sudden appearance in this city of Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney. He had come post haste directly from the White House, and he lost no time in hurrying to the national Democratic headquarters. He was there for several hours, closeted with Chairman Brice in a most earnest, emphatic and confidential interview. Rumors as to the real object of the visit are numerous and various, but it was almost agreed, however, that it had to do with the local fight in New York. where the Democratic factions are more decidedly than ever at variance with each other. The President had deputized Secretary Whitney, the current reports had it, to employ every means at his command to prevent the impending slashing match. The local bosses, Croker and Power, were again summoned to a conference, but neither put in an appearance. fact, the invitation to help save the President seems to have been absolutely ignored. Power was busy trying to whip what remained of his regiment into line for Mr. Hewitt, while Croker was engaged in an endeavor to make a deal with Cooran, the Labor candidate, for Mayor. Close friends of Mr. Whitney did not deny that that gentleman had declared that the President was slarmed over the situation here, which gave us a national wealth second to none or for their children. [Applause.]

in the world, is not less mighty. Peace hath its

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Wisconsin. You have come into the localisation. Bergmann and Gerhardt against Dr. Macken
and repeated his desire for a union candidate for popular feeling certainly sides with Drs.

Bergmann and Gerhardt against Dr. Macken
also expressed a wish that if the factions

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Purity cannot exist in anything coming from a disgusting source. "Ammonia" has its origin in an animal excrement; yet it is introduced for leavening purposes into Baking Powders, foisted upon the public as "absolutely pure." Suddenly break open a hot biscuit, and quickly smell the stifling odor of ammoniacal gas arising therefrom. This is an intallible test for the "absolutely pure" baking powders, the supplementary rising power of which resides in the harsh and caustic chemical "Ammonia."

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failed to effect a compromise on the mayoralty ticket, they would at least favor him by uniting upon congressional nominees. In this way he hopes to secure a solid free-trade delegation from this city. But Mr. Whitney arrived a day to late, and it was with unconceased indignation that he learned of Tammany's game of bluff in having passed resolutions advising union on congressional candidates and then turning around and naming a successor to Commings in the Sixth, Fitch in the Thirteenth, and Cox in the Ninth districts, in direct violation of this declaration. The breach between the County Democracy and Tammany widens, and Mr. Whitney's visit seems to have had no soothing effect on the warring rings. A Tammany sachem, to-day, when he heard of the visit of President's aid-de-camp, remarked, openly, in the Hoffman House, "What's Grover Cleveland ever done for us? We want the next Mayor—

that is what we are after." The Pope's Temporal Power. Rome. Oct. 13 -- In the interview between the Pope and Emperor William, yesterday, his Holiness emphasized the necessity of restoration of temporal power, and said all sovereigns should unite to assure it. Emperor William replied that it would be more to the purpose to unite with those who represent principles of order and social conservation and thereby to better secure the peace of the world. King Humbert has decorated Emperor William with the Grand Cordon Military of

Burglars Rob and Fire a House. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 13 .- A dastardly burglary and attempt at house burning was committed here last night. The residence of William McCoomb was enstolen, after which the thieves saturated the carpet and furnitures of the rooms on the floor with cosl-oil, and set ther on One of them entered the bedroom occupied by Mrs. McCoomb, and, with a revolver pointed at her head, he threatened to shoot if she made any noise. She frightened into insensibility, and had be carried from the house by persons attracted to the place by the fire. Mr. McCoombs and several men boarders slept up stairs and barely escaped with their lives from the burning building. The fire department extinguished the flames before the house had been

The Canvass in Wabash County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WABASH, Oct. 13 .- In spite of the bad weather prevailing, the arder of Republicans in this vicinity is not dampened. This evening Hon. Alvah Taylor addressed a large assemblage at Pleas-ant View, and Jessie Parmenter had a splendid meeting at Amboy. This afternoon there was a rally of Liberty township Republicans, who were addressed by Capt. B. F. Williams. Republicans here are making preparations for a basket pienic of huge proportions, which will take place next Thursday. Addresses will be made by Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. Corporal Tanner, Hon. John L. Griffiths, and Hon.

Geo. C. Hazelton, of Iowa.

Cause of the Mud Run Disaster, WILKESPARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—A startling statement was made by Charles M. Hain, of Kiddy street, this city, this afternoon. He said be was on the train that crashed into the preceding one. After it stopped, he saw brakeman Hannigan beside the second car with his lantern in his hand. He was the man who had been sent back to flag the approaching train, but but, instead of doing as he was told, he remained to talk to some girls on the cars which were afterwards wrecked. Hain made oath to this statement, and it is corroborated by others who will appear before the in the matter. It is said Hannigan will be arrested.

"Long John" Wentworth Mortally Ill. CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Hon. John Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John," on account of his great stature, is slowly dying of softening of the brain. He lost possession of his mental faculties some weeks ago, and physicians state that his death is only a question of a very short time. Mr. Wentworth was a pioneer of Chicago. He printed the first paper here, back in the forties. He has been Mayor of the city, and represented a Chicago district in Congress for a number of terms. He is seventy-four years old.

New Phase of the Chinese Exclusion Act. MONTREAL, Oct. 13 .- Mung Koow, a Chinese merschent of this city, was prevented from visiting New York on business during the week, under the new American Chinese exclusion act.
is a naturalized British subject, when he applied at the United States consulate here he was told that he could not cross the boundary, as the exclusion act covered his case. He stated that he was a British subject, and expressed his intention of testing the matter in the courts, if it can be done.

Fatal Accident at a Crossing. SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 13 .- A Boston-bound passenger train on the Old Colony railroad struck a carriage, this afterneon, near West Barnstable, containing Henry A. Cowell and wife and Howard M. Lovell and wife. all of Osterville. Cowell was instantly killed and Lovell is reported dying. The two ladies were conveyed to Boston, but it is not expected they will live to reach the hospital.

A Boston woman when writing to invite a friend to dine with her does not dare to affix "N. B." to her letter, less it be interpreted "No beans."-Binghamton Republican.

CLEVELAND AND WORKING-WOMEN. The Record of the President Toward the

Women Wage-Workers of America. The Working Woman. What has Grover Cleveland ever done for the ware women of this country?

Soon after his election to the Presidency, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Womac's National Industrial League, called upon him, at his residence in Albany, when he pledged his bonor as Governor of New York, as Presidentelect, and as a man, to look after, protect and defend the industrial women of the country. Has he done it! It is a waste of time to ask the

question. He not only violated that promise, but by practicing a cruel and unjust system has prevented wage women from reaping the benefit of laws passed by Congress for their benefit.

Look at the bill to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics. That act was accomplished by the zeal of woman, and when established, she was ignored in its formation-its agents and all its officers being filled by men-mostly dudes and an alleged horse-thief-saving and excepting one or more females, who had no acquaint-

ance with Semators or members in the States they claimed to hail from. To show his hatred for the soldier-who fought for the flag in person while Cleveland sent a substitute—he visits his ancer upon the widows and orphans of such, and indulges in mockery and billingegate when vetoing the petty pension which Congress in a spirit of magnanimity gives them. To show his total indifference to the soldier, and the traditions which the war left behind-of his valor and patriotism-te goes fishing on Decoration day when hundreds of thousands of his countrymen are bedecking the graves of our fallen braves in the national cemeteries.

The wage women as well as wage men of this

country owe nothing to Grover Cleveland and

his administration save merited contempt. In this connection we cannot refrain from mentioning one other subject about this administration, and that is this: His war upon women. He sent a substitute to face the bayonets and the bullets in the war of the rebellion, and now permits his substitutes in the departments at Washington to rob the wage women of the petty towel washing, and his Secretary of the Treasury to defraud poor char women out of their furloughe given them by Congress, and to discharge them because they have the bravery to belong to a woman's league, to protect them in their rights. Their houses have been searched, their beds peered under, their domestic relations made the subject of official inquiry. Verily, the administration of Grover Cleveland is a manly, model one! One making war upon old women and surrendering our rights to British demands.

We come now to speak of his message, and the means he used to force his renomination, his free-trade policy, and what effect the carrying out of that policy will have upon the wage earners of the country.

In the first place, we will take the seamstresses-hundreds of thousands of whom manage to keep body and soal together in the manufacture of ready-made clothing. Under Mr. Cleveland's policy, ready-made clothing for men, cloaks and other articles, for women, would be admitted free of duty, and in that event, what would become of the thousands of ware women now engaged in the manufacture of clothing? Left to starve with their children! What would become of the journeyman tailors? -the blacksmithal the iron mongers! What fate would befall our miners when fleets of ships would come from England and Switzerland laden with free coall What would become of the women operatives in our factories, when free domestics and prints come into our markets free of duty from the hands of the pauper labor of Europel Did you ever contemplate what suffering and want lies in the train of free trade which Grover Cleveland would fasten upon this country? God forbid that the time should ever come when our industrians shall be brought in direct contact with free goods, free trade and the pauper labor of Europe.

Take heed ere it is too late to work! See to it, wage sisters of America, that your husbands, sons and brothers are found at the polls in November, voting for protection to American industry, battling for bread and raiment, for peace and plenty. Form combinations and leagues to compass the defeat and overthrow of an administration that will bring ruin to your firesides and starvation to thousands, if longer perpetuated

To the ware women of this country, it is not a question of Democracy or Republicanism, but a greater one-affecting the most vital question -how we are to live, where we are to toil, and how to obtain the necessaries to support our-selves and those dependent on us. This is the great, grand question to answer and solve.

It is a enrious fact that wasps' nests sometimes take fire, as is supposed, by the chemical action of the waz upon the material of which the nest is composed. Undoubtedly many fires of unknown origin in bay stacks and farm buildings may thus be accounted for.

THE popular verdict is generally the right "I CANNOT praise Hood's Sarsanarilla half one: and concerning Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind people have long since decided that it is the best with scrofula, was cured by this medicine.